

THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, MAY 9, 1834.

Vol. I.

THIS publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, (Which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office on the following

TERMS:

1. Price, five dollars per year, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.
 2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.
 3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
 4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually), handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.
- ADVERTISEMENTS relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1834.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The undersigned begs leave to tender his profound respects to the public, especially to his former and present patrons, customers and friends, and to introduce to them this new offspring of his industry. Probably most of the subscribers to the late **AMERICAN FARMER** who may see this sheet, will learn from it for the first time the fact that that "ancient and honorable" publication, the pioneer and father of American Agricultural periodicals, is discontinued. In regard to the *wherefore* of this occurrence, suffice it to say, that it has been caused by one of those reverses of fortune which await all men, and overtake many. In December last the subscriber found it necessary to transfer the entire "property of and in the American Farmer," to other hands—its publication was continued to the end of the then current (15th) volume, and at that point (7th of March last) suspended. Since that date no number has been issued, nor is the writer of this aware that it is intended to resume the publication.

Under this impression, and believing that the subscribers to the American Farmer, and especially the agriculturists of Maryland, are more than will-

ing to receive and sustain an agricultural paper identical with, or similar to the late publication, the subscriber (late proprietor and conductor of the American Farmer,) has commenced the work of which this is the first number, and will continue it so long as the farmers and planters of the United States shall deem it worthy of their support. The size of the sheet and the general plan of the work are the same as those of its predecessor, and like that it will be strictly confined to its legitimate object—THE PROMOTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST OF OUR COUNTRY.

The improvement of our domestic animals is an object of so much importance to farmers, that we have thought the subject worthy of a conspicuous place in the plan of our new work, and we shall exert ourselves specially to promote this interest. We have much highly interesting matter on hand for this department which has not yet been published in this country, and we are promised assistance by several of the most eminent breeders, graziers and dairymen in the United States. We ask for contributions on *all* subjects appropriate to our purpose, begging our friends to consider that no more can be read than is first written. Party politics and religious discussions will be *wholly* excluded, and the diffusion of *general intelligence* will be left to its appropriate vehicles, the newspapers, while the improvement and management of the farm, of the kitchen, fruit and flower garden, and of the farmer's live-stock, together with a *correct* and pretty minute statement of prices in the foreign and home markets for agricultural products, will form the burden of our columns. A miscellaneous department is an indispensable appendage of every periodical, and must therefore have a place in ours. One page will be devoted to advertisements, and the 52d No. of each volume or year will consist of a title page and index to the volume.

As to the sources from which we intend to draw the matter for our sheet, we will make but one promise—we won't *steal* nor *plunder*, but we will restrict ourselves no further than this—we intend to take in an honest way, *good matter* wherever we can find it, without caring much whether it ever was or was not printed or read by others than our subscribers before its appearance in our columns.

Thus we launch our little vessel on the sea of public opinion—we hope its contents will be esteemed valuable, and we are almost sure its model and whole exterior will please the eye. Should the favor of the public rise into a breeze we shall be gratified—a gale, we shall be delighted, and would strive hard to weather a "pretty considerable" hurricane of this description. Indeed, the only weather we would much dread, and that we fear very little, is a dead calm.

I. I. HITCHCOCK.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.—Owing to the removal of our *private* deposits last fall, and the consequent deranged state of our currency at present, we venture to ask very respectfully, but very anxiously, that those of our friends who are willing to give us a lift in our new undertaking, will favor us with the \$5 for this year as early as convenient. We cannot print a single number without paying cash in hand for every cent that it costs. We are therefore compelled to ask payment in advance, assuring our subscribers that there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the publication. Our patronage in *good names* is already sufficient to pay the expenses for a year. Let each *pay* his mite, and there is no danger of a deficiency.

EXCHANGES.—To those Editors of country papers who may desire to exchange with us, we present our respects, and beg to observe, that from the nature of our publication two things must be apparent—1st, that the generality of country newspapers, however excellent, can be of little value to us; and 2d, that the advertising of our establishment is *very important*. We therefore request such assistance in this respect as our contemporaries may be willing to extend to us, and will cheerfully establish an extensive exchange list with this view. Those papers will have a preference which shall come to us with our "general Advertisement," copied from the last page of this number.

All money paid for the American Farmer beyond the end of the 15th volume, will be credited on the subscription to this paper.

All persons to whom this paper shall be sent who shall *decline* being subscribers, are requested to return this No. with their name and post office written upon the margin.

THE FARMER.

[From the Farmers' Register.]

ON IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Sir,—It is highly gratifying to your particular friends, to find that your periodical has produced such an impression through the country. It must be truly gratifying to every patriot, and especially to every Virginia patriot, to find the whole community so generally aroused on the subject of improving the soil, and so generally believing that something greatly valuable will soon be effected.

But, sir, we may fold our arms in the indulgence of these joys and hopes, and all that you can publish will be as an idle dream, unless your readers will resolve, each for himself, that practical benefits shall result to him, from the instructions contained in the Register. I am old enough to remember that when the great agricultural patriarch of Virginia first published his Arator, his opinions were in the mouths of every body; and I was then young enough to believe confidently, that all Virginia would soon be a perfect garden. But what has followed? A few, possessing soils primitively rich, have derived great advantages from pursuing Col. Taylor's system: fewer still have ingeniously adapted the system to poorer soils; a much smaller number, residing on lands called, in the Essay on Calcareous Manures, "poor acid soils" have, by strictly adhering to the "four shift system," been able barely to keep their noses out of water; while much the largest number, even of those who made the loudest noise about Col. Taylor's writings, have not obeyed a single precept contained in them. Many a pert school boy, is willing to sink to the dogs, if he can only make the impression that he is a lad of genius, and might be a clever fellow, if he would. I know some such, and anxiously wish they would take the hint. In agriculture, the older school boys, I fear, are in a more hopeless condition—for they pretty generally have been formed out of the young ones, and have the habit of indulgence almost petrified into a natural propensity.

Prosperity in any business must be preceded by a knowledge of the obstacles to improvement and success—by the arrangement of a regular plan of operations, and by a fixed determination to remove those obstacles, and to pursue rigidly such a plan, regardless of the difficulties which may interpose.

The obstacles to improvements in central Virginia, (for which portion of our state these remarks are chiefly intended,) are 1st. The impoverishment and exhaustion of so large a part of our land; and the scarcity of means for its resuscitation; 2d. The almost total absence of calcareous manure; 3d. The extreme liability of our climate to drought; 4th. The cultivation of tobacco; 5th and last, and very far from being the least, the employment of slave labor.

These heads might furnish matter for a large volume, but the writer, though in the condition of Burns, when doubting whether he should write a song or a sermon, hopes to confine himself to the limits of one or two essays.

1. The poverty of so large a portion of our

soil, might operate much to discourage in attempts at improvement, did we not know that it had once been fertile; and the adage, that *what has been, may be again*, is so entirely admitted by most of us, in this matter, that we should be inexcusable were we to make no attempt to restore our country to its original fertility. It was said by our great Henry, on some occasion, soon after the revolutionary war, "since the achievement of our independence, he is the greatest patriot, who stops the most gullies." The powerful mind of this wonderful man, with almost the spirit of prophecy, could forebode the present impoverished condition of our soil, from the then existing modes of cultivation; and probably adopted this striking form of expression, as best calculated to awaken the attention of others. The inventive spirit of the age has provided a plan for the arrest of gullies, which have, in some sections, made such ruinous inroads on our lands. Horizontal ploughing and hillside ditching will, if skilfully executed, effectually put a stop to their increase. And time, which destroys all things, will destroy the gullies, when their causes are removed. But when the effects of washing rains are obviated, the means of filling gullies, either by throwing in rubbish, forming barriers across them, or causing grass or trees to grow in them, are not of difficult application.

The same kind of ploughing and ditching which so admirably provides against the formation and increase of gullies, constitutes one of the best means of resuscitating the exhausted soil. Evaporation has been pronounced "the great thief of manure." However readily we admit the insidious purloinings of this culprit, we are inclined to think, they bear but a small comparison with the ravages committed by heavy falls of water, which like a tyrannic destroyer, frequently sweep nearly all the soil at once. Even when from tenacity of the soil, or some other cause, it is not swept away, its fertility is greatly diminished, by the running off of a great portion of those soluble matters, which constitute, perhaps, the best manures. Skilfull ploughing and ditching, by giving the water a more gradual discharge, allow time and opportunity for the disposition of much of these soluble matters, and their retention by the land. Whoever has much observed land horizontally ploughed, must have remarked the quantity of trash and colored foam which settles in the water furrows. All this, and even much of the solid soil itself, if the lands are not skilfully ploughed and ditched, must be washed away by great rains, which we consider the greatest spoilers of the soil, not even excepting the ravages committed by the teeth and hoofs of grazing animals.

When the evils of washing rains are well guarded against, the lands rigidly kept enclosed, (i. e. secured from being grazed,) and a judicious course of crops observed, we hold that the foundation is laid for the renovation of the soil. Time, the great destroyer, is also the great restorer; and will inevitably—if man diligently puts matters in a proper train—bring back the land to its primeval strength. The term required for the accomplishment of this desirable end, must depend on the original constitution of the soil, the degree to which it may have been exhausted, and the rota-

tion of crops observed. Under even the most auspicious circumstances, it might not accord with the interest or the inclination of the good farmer, to await the tedious operation of natural causes, in the restoration of fertility to his land. He will, of course, inquire for some means whereby he may hurry the operation.

We complain much of the scarcity of the means of improving our lands. It may well be doubted whether such complaints are reasonable, while we so constantly fail to avail ourselves of such means as do exist. It is often said hereabout, "the people in Eastern Virginia may well talk of improving land, when they have such rich beds of marl, with which they can easily quadruple the value of their lands; if we had such an advantage, we would directly go to improving too." When beholding the blessings enjoyed by others, we are prone to overlook those beneficently lavished on ourselves. Though we may be denied the use of marl, yet we have a soil better calculated to retain putrescent manures, than most of that in Eastern Virginia. Who among us has yet exhausted the means supplied by nature for the improvement of our lands? It is true, some of us—rather carelessly though—use the offal of our corn and wheat crops to that end. We all know that oak leaves, and we are told in the "Register," that pine leaves, make good manure, when fermented in the farm pen or stable yard. Yet few of us gather many of them for such purpose, and many of us call it "robbing Peter to pay Paul;" yet Peter loses but little by it, more than the winds and the rain would carry away from him; and after all, it is but forcing him through Paul to pay his own taxes. All of us call ashes one of the best manures. Yet who has an ash house? The writer knows but one in the county in which he resides. Who does not know that the excrement of sheep and hogs makes excellent manure? Yet how many pen these animals with a view of obtaining it?—How many among us have made a fair experiment of the adaptation of gypsum, as a manure, to their lands? We have long known, that clover, as a meliorating crop, possessed great fertilizing powers. How few of us have been benefitted by this knowledge on an adequate scale? How many sow oats, buckwheat, or any other article, with a view of turning them in, for the benefit of the land? A single example of this was afforded in the seventh number of your Register. Who has hauled clay upon sandy land, or sand upon clay, with a view to improvement? In short, sir, I have just discovered that I have given the wrong heading to this branch of my subject. Instead of complaining of the scarcity of the means of improving land, I should have set down as the chief obstacle in effecting a matter so desirable, the ignorance, apathy, and procrastination of our people on this subject. Yes, sir, and prejudice too—for there is prejudice, and that sometimes among men of no inconsiderable standing. But the great mass of people in my vicinity are thoroughly convinced, that whether it be practicable or not to improve our lands, the old system of cultivation must end in ruin to our farms. And that end, with many of us, is already in sight. To "give up the ship" is what we cannot bear to think of; and we look, sir, to the Register, in a great measure, to guide and to stimulate us to a more correct course of ma-

nagement. It is pleasing to observe that not those alone specially engaged in agriculture, but that professional men, merchants, and mechanics, are taking a strong and patriotic interest in this matter.

2. The little belt of country, mentioned by a writer in your first number, containing some beds of weak argillaceous marl, forms but a speck, in comparison with the extent of country denied the benefit of calcareous manures. And though it is hoped that new sources of these manures may be discovered, yet until this is done, we should direct our efforts according to the means enjoyed. It is usually needless to talk much about irremediable privations. Our wants in this respect are only mentioned from a desire to excite inquiry regarding their relief. Admitting the correctness of the theory, that the failure of gypsum to act on some soils, is produced by an acid in the earth, which, by combining with the lime in gypsum, decomposes it, may we not look to ashes, as, in some measure, a remedy against this evil? A few bushels of ashes sown on an acre of such land, might furnish employment for the acid, for a sufficient length of time to allow the plaster to act upon young clover, so as to secure its life and vigor. Even if the ashes should fail to answer this purpose, their own direct benefit upon the crop would doubtless be fully equivalent to the trouble and expense of the operation. The scarcity of ashes would form the only limit to the benefits derivable from this source. Of this, however, we have no right to complain, until we have made every exertion to procure and apply all of the article which may be attainable.

The theory of acidity in the earth, and its effects as developed in the "Essay on Calcareous Manures," is certainly new, and I believe generally admitted by such agriculturists, in this section at least, as have any acquaintance with chemistry. Its discovery and admission will, however, be unavailing, unless it be duly admitted to the rank of a practical guide. In countries abounding with calcareous manures, the remedy against acidity is always at hand. But where this advantage is denied, it may be proper to inquire, whether the enemy may not be combatted in some indirect manner. Our best soils are sometimes prone to produce acid vegetation, when kept a long time ungrazed and uncultivated. I infer from this, that two things very dissimilar in themselves, may produce the same results. Col. Taylor, in his *Arator*, very distinctly remarked, the fertilizing effects of both grazing and aration, when judiciously conducted, and the impropriety of mixing the two systems together. If the symptoms of acidity follow abstinence from both systems, it would appear to leave us the inference, that a strict adherence to a standing pasture, and a well regulated rotation of crops, stand among the safeguards against the evil. That a piece of ground long kept in pasture, becomes exempt from those kinds of growth indicating acidity, is manifest to all who have taken the trouble to observe. And I believe it equally certain, that lands frequently stirred with the plough and hoe, enjoy the same exemption. Whether this arises from the mere intermixture of the particles of earth, or from the exposure of the same, to the influence of the sun and atmosphere, is not determined; but I judge, that the sun has the chief agency in this matter.

Much of this acidity appears to be produced by the decomposition of foul weeds, which are permitted to grow on the land. If this be correct, it might be proper, not only to pay more attention than we usually do, to the extirpation of these nuisances, but to bestow on the land good manure, to the greatest possible extent. And we do not thus merely nullify the evil, but the acid, which when alone, operates as a corroding canker on the crops, will, after combining with certain materials in the manure, form salts, affording to them the most nutritive aliment. We seldom find sorrel growing on a properly manured tobacco lot. When you apply calcareous manures on your lands, you both neutralize the corrosive power of the acid, and treasure up a store of salts for the nourishment of plants: and you do this directly. We, perhaps, do nearly the same thing, by the application of manure—but in a manner less direct, and with effects less permanent. In whatever state you apply manures on soils rendered calcareous, the lime is ready to form its combinations; but on acid soils, it may be necessary to be particular as to the condition of the manure, as it is said that both fermenting and overheated manure abound in acid. You probably possess this further advantage over us, that you have constantly in your soil, after marling, a material fully charged with, and possessing so strong an affinity for, carbonic acid—one of the principal aliments of plants—that however rapidly it may be abstracted by their roots, a replenishment from the atmosphere, will speedily occur. In all cases, whether the soil be calcareous or not, it is probable that acidity is wisely provided by nature, and that the business of man is, to prevent its evils and secure its benefits.

Another mode of contending with acidity may be sought in the application of what may be termed telluric manures. These may be applied not simply with the view of changing the consistency of the soil, by mere mechanical admixture, as when sand is applied to clay, but with the hope of affording to the soil an increased capacity of combining with manures. As the number of ingredients is increased, the chances must increase for chemical combination. The advantages frequently derived from removing earth from one spot and placing it on another—from spreading the clay and other matters from cellars and pits, on the surface of land, must be familiar to all. In an extract from the writings of Professor Eaton, in the fourth number of the *Farmers' Register*, a variety of rocks are mentioned, which when pulverized, give fertility to the soil. Some of these are very abundant in many parts of our middle country, and most of them have some lime in their composition. This is almost a new subject in agriculture, and offers rewards abundantly sufficient to encourage experiment.

If these views have any foundation in truth, the tendency of our lands to produce acid may be turned to advantage, if they are properly managed, notwithstanding the great detriment it seems to cause, while they are neglected and abused. The luxuriance of their crops, when highly manured, is truly remarkable. No part of the world produces finer crops of wheat, for example, than the richest lots in our middle country.

5. The great liability of our climate to drought,

is a matter which we cannot avoid; yet, we may in some measure guard against its evils. One of the best modes of doing this is, to direct our attention to a great variety of crops, some of which may be less affected by drought than others, and some, by taking the whole season for their growth, avail themselves of such parts of it as are not dry. The different kinds of root crops, for the most part, possess this property. Their value, as food for stock, is little known in this district: for except, in a small way with turnips, the experiment has very seldom been tried. Our soil and climate, however, seem to be well adapted to its growth.

The artificial grasses are also well calculated to supply any deficiency in the corn crop. These, however, have met with but few friends, if we judge from the attention paid to them. I know a gentleman, who has been in the habit of having his working horses held to a volunteer crop of gama grass, growing on a piece of very sandy low ground. It is reported to have answered, in this way, well. This should be encouraging to such as propose bringing this article under cultivation.

Rye and oat crops, both of which are very uncertain as generally managed, may, if sown in good time, on ground properly prepared, be considered pretty sure crops. Rye, to succeed in this part of the country, must be sown about the last of August or early in September. Oats rarely succeed when sown as late as April and May. But sown, on ground sufficiently dry, in January, February, or very early in March, they seldom fail.

Irrigation has been so little practised in Middle Virginia, that we are almost left to conjecture as to the amount of benefit to be expected from it. No one doubts its efficacy on grass lands. I have known it very successfully tried on both corn and tobacco. We would all, perhaps, be surprised to find—which we might very readily do by a little attention to levelling—how much land may be brought under the influence of this art. We would also be, perhaps, surprised to find how much our crops would be increased, by having only a small portion of land irrigated. It is said that in Italy, those who are unable otherwise to water their lands, willingly give half their crops for water, from the public canal, made for the purpose of irrigation.

4. Little need be said of the tobacco crop as affording obstacles to agricultural improvement. It has long been charged with being the chief cause of our difficulties; and as usually cultivated, it has long merited the accusation. It may, however, well be questioned, whether the charge be not more applicable to the management, than to the crop. We suffer it to become the great monopolist both of our manures and our attention, and then scold, because grounds cultivated in other articles, become poor. It certainly is not, in itself, a great exhauster; but occupying all the land that the planter can annually manure, and all that he clears, taking the very gleanings from the other fields of the farm, it leaves them in the condition of those portions of a country unprotected by the government. If the fertility of its lots were preserved, by ploughing under oats, clover, or some other meliorating crop, after the manner of Mr. Old and others, then all the manure might be dis-

tributed over the farm, and very different effects would follow. Such a removal of "deposits" as this would doubtless prove salutary.

With the prices obtained for our tobacco during the last fifteen years, we must go back to the good old fashion of wearing homespun—banish foreign luxuries from our tables, and raise our own meat; or, we must improve our avenues to market, so that other crops may bear transportation: or, lastly, we must build up towns and villages, and erect manufactories, and thus bring the consumers to the crops.

Action and reaction are as perfectly equal in commerce as in physics—and restriction on the foreign articles given in exchange for our tobacco, limit its foreign use, and recoil upon the producer in the reduction of its price, as certainly as if a duty were imposed upon its exportation. The time was when we rarely heard of a mortgage on land, and some disgrace attached to the mortgager. Now, in some neighborhoods, half the land is in this condition. In some neighborhoods also, a man can hardly be found, who is not waiting for something approaching to a fair price for his land, that he may sell and remove to the "far west." Is there no help for these things? So far as the people are concerned, it can only be remedied by practising the most rigid economy. But changing national habits by common concert is too difficult to be expected. Our legislature might levy such a tax upon merchants, as would give us all the sweets of "domestic industry," brought home to every man's business and bosom. This glorious system of "American industry," thus pushed to its last extreme, might afford every body an opportunity of judging its merits, if it did not satisfy its greediest advocates. Fight the devil with fire.

Improving our avenues to market, is also, in part, a subject for the consideration of our legislature. With the best possible facilities for transportation, the single county of Charlotte might, probably, under a good system of agriculture, produce from one to two or three hundred times its present amount of wheat for market. Whenever transportation becomes cheap, we will not be confined, as at present, to a single marketable crop, and the surplus carriage which is now paid, even of that crop, will be added to the planters' profits.

Virginia has long labored under very peculiar disadvantages. Nineteen twentieths of the labor being agricultural, we have few consumers at home for our surplus products, and our means of transportation being miserable, a great part of the state has been able to raise little besides tobacco for market. A new era seems to be commencing—whether for good or for ill, time must determine. The simple grandeur of the Ancient Dominion has departed, perhaps, forever—and cannot long be enjoyed by any country. With very little trade—but that free and simple, and with a hard-money currency, the days of the wooden trencher and pewter plates and dishes, were glorious days—when every man understood and minded his own business. Now, many a planter furnishes a carriage for his wife and daughters to ride in, costing more than the legacy he could bequeath to each of his children. Towns, villages, and manufactories are beginning to be erected—internal improvements are much talked of—and every man is a politician.

If things progress as they have done, for a year or two past, we shall soon have consumers enough in the bosom of the state, for our surplus commodities; and much more abundant encouragement, than heretofore, will be afforded to improvement in agriculture. I fear, however, this will not be accompanied by an improvement in morals. Extremes sometimes work the cure of their own evils. The "restrictive system," which, like a north easterly blast, has so long benumbed our energies, may force its handicrafts upon us, and bring to us some good with its evils. Whether we have not already weathered the worst of the storm—let politicians determine. Within the last three or four years, I learn, that several thousand laborers have engaged in manufactories of one sort or other.

5. Having utterly wearied myself with the length of this article, I beg pardon of the reader—if there be any—who should have waded thus far into it. Being astounded by the magnitude, and lost in the intricacies of the remaining part of the subject, we shall say but little on it. Admitting that slave labor is less profitable than free labor might be, what shall we do with the negroes? For an answer to this question, shall we go to those for advice, who are perfectly ignorant of the subject? Shall we sell the slaves to traders? Many of us have purchased them at exorbitant prices, purely to save them from the clutches of these gentry. Shall we turn them loose among ourselves? This would be ruin to them, to us, and our children, and treason to our country. Shall we send them to Africa? Where are the means? Professor Dew has most ably demonstrated this to be impossible, and I am glad that Mr. Duff Green has stereotyped the essay, and sells it at only six dollars per hundred. Our merchants should scatter it through the land. In this age of crusading benevolence, there are some, whose charity, instead of beginning at home, never was there—it is ever wandering to distant regions enchanted by the vast scope of its own excursions. Whatever be the designs of these people, their conduct tends more to intermeddle with, and diminish the comforts of their beneficiaries, than to remove their burthens. But glorying in their desire to do good, they care not for consequences, or the means used.

The mutual ties between master and slave are much weakened, and we shall be compelled to draw the reins of discipline much tighter than heretofore. But it should be done in mercy and in kindness. Every good farmer should, at least once a day, see each one of the brute animals on his farm. How much more are we bound constantly to attend to the comfort of our slaves! We should preserve a daily intercourse of dignified firmness, and humanity with them—watch over their moral and religious instruction, and keep no more than we can faithfully superintend. This seems to be the only way open, to diminish the evils of our condition. In the developments of futurity something better may be indicated.

M. N.

Tobacco.—The quantity of tobacco raised in Ohio the past year, is estimated at 14,000 hhds. which is nearly double the crop of the year preceding.

THE GARDENER.

A CHAPTER ON GARDENING.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

Dear Sir:—You ask me to give you a chapter on Gardening. In complying with your request, I must premise that whatever opinion I may advance, is the result of my own experience. Cobbett, I believe, is now the most approved authority, but I have never consulted either Cobbett or any other work on Horticulture; and if I differ from him and others, you will please set it down not as the result of theory, but of practice. My remarks will be confined exclusively to the cultivation of vegetables; and may possibly draw forth other observations from persons who have had more experience, and possessing a greater capacity for treating the subject than your humble servant can pretend to.

There is, unfortunately, too little attention paid by farmers, particularly in this section of the country, to gardening, either culinary or ornamental. Generally their utmost ambition extends to a patch, known more commonly by the unclassical appellation of a truck-patch—where they raise, I can scarcely say cultivate, potatoes and cabbage, with now and then a sprinkling of beets and parsnips, garnished by squashes and broom corn. Engrossed by their crops of wheat and corn, they pay little or no attention to horticulture, and grow the few vegetables they have occasion for, on the old system of their fathers and grandfathers. This is to be lamented, and if some person who has time, talent and experience to guide him, would turn his attention to the subject, and by proper illustrations and practical remarks, awake them to a sense of the importance of horticulture, and draw their attention to its usefulness, he might proudly claim the title of a public benefactor.—Such a result, however desirable, cannot be attained by books; works of the kind are generally too diffuse—they abound in technical terms, and those terms are not understood by the great mass of the population. Another objection is, that few farmers read works on gardening, and still fewer purchase them. How then can they be impressed with a due sense of the importance and advantage of horticulture? it can only be done through the medium of a periodical; which, treating upon topics important to the farmer, in the regular course of his crops, may at the same time convey to him the information and experience of others in the cultivation of vegetables, and thus gradually draw his attention to the subject. There is a Spanish axiom that "a sage can gather wisdom from a child." Although some productions of my garden have been favourably noticed, I consider myself a mere tyro in the art, and furnish this in the hope that persons more capable may be induced to follow my example, and give you the result of their experience. M.

(To be continued.)

[From the Gardeners' Magazine.]

ON GROWING LARGE GOOSEBERRIES FOR EXHIBITION.—By Mr. M. Saul.

Sir: In the year 1827, I sent you an account of the mode then practised in this county, of training gooseberry trees, so as to make them produce

large show fruit. At that time, it was generally supposed that to obtain fine show gooseberries it was necessary to train the trees; and that, if so trained, in five or six years they would be found to have become strong, and would be sure to produce large fruit. The result of seven years experience, however, proves that training is quite unnecessary. Gooseberry bushes are only found to produce fruit suitable for exhibition when they are four or five years old; because the fruit after that age decreases in size, though it increases in number. Gooseberries rarely, if ever, produce fruit of a very large size for more than two years together; and generally only one season. The mode usually now practised here is, to take a gooseberry tree out of the nursery in its second year. The next year (being the first after transplanting) it is not allowed to bear any fruit; but the year following, that is, in the fourth year of its age, it is in its prime, and will produce its largest and finest fruit. We seldom hear of the same tree producing equally fine fruit for even two years in succession: the Bumper, which produced the largest berry in 1832, weighing 30 dwts. 18 grs., this year (1833) did not produce any berry weighing above 22 dwts. 5 grs.; and many other examples might be given. M. SAUL.

ON PROPAGATING THE PURPLE BROCCOLI FROM SLIPS, and on the Agency of Manure prepared from Sea Weed, in improving various VEGETABLES.—By Mr. T. Rutger.

Sir: On reading Mr. Kendall's article upon the propagation of cabbages from slips, I feel inclined to draw the attention of your readers to the growing of purple broccoli in the same way; a practice which was adopted, some years since, in the west of Cornwall, and, for aught I know, may be still continued there. The variety thus treated seemed to be rather peculiar in its habits, and compact and handsome in its growth. The head being removed for culinary purposes, the method was to let the stump remain, which had already thrown out sprouts* below; and these, on being left to grow, showed no indication to form heads for that season. In the month of June, the sprouts were sufficiently advanced to be clipped off; and, after being exposed a day or two in the sun to cauterise the wound, they were planted out in the usual manner. In two or three weeks they had taken root, and in the course of the autumn made fine stocky plants. I have seen many instances of the broccoli thus grown having heads three feet in circumference, and as close and compact as possible; but this extraordinary luxuriance was, I believe, principally owing to the nature of the manure used.

This manure consisted principally of sea weed, of the genus *Ulva*, several varieties of which are drifted on the sands in immense quantities in stormy weather. The weed forms a principal article of manure to the farmers, as well as to the

market gardeners in the neighborhood of Penzance and other parts in the west of England, and is sought with avidity by both classes after a heavy gale, it being found, from experience, to be an excellent manure for a single crop. The farmers in that neighborhood mix it up with earth collected from furrows ploughed at certain distances in the field, and with sea sand, and, thus mixed, it rapidly decomposes, and soon becomes fit for use. The market-gardeners and cottagers frequently make use of it as a manure, in its raw state, for onions, potatoes, &c. For onions, the ground is so prepared, that, after a layer of it is spread over the surface, there may be a sufficient quantity of earth to cover it about two or three inches thick; after this has been levelled, the seeds are sown and raked in, and the produce, in many instances, is but little, if any thing, inferior in size to the onions imported from Lisbon. For potatoes, it is used either by putting a layer of it over the sets, whether in furrows or beds, and afterwards covering it with earth; or putting a layer of it first, placing the sets upon it, and then a covering of earth. In reference to the kidney potato, I think I may safely aver, that in no part of England are potatoes of this description to be found equal in quality to those grown in the neighborhood of Penzance; where, by extraordinary labor and care, they are frequently brought to market from the open ground by the middle of May. The sort principally grown for an early crop is known there by the name of "the Yorkshire kidney." I am not certain if this be its proper appellation, but it forms a long, handsome, flattish, tuber, with the crown of a purplish hue.

With regard to the broccoli noticed above, in the ordinary course of garden culture, it forms a head averaging about two feet in circumference; its flavour is excellent, and, as such, it may be well recommended to notice; more especially as, by its being propagated from slips, it is secured from any variation from its natural habit.

I am, sir, yours, &c. T. RUTGER.

Shortgrove, Essex, Oct. 1833.

ON THE MODE OF SECURING A SUPPLY OF YOUNG CARROTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

By Mr. T. Rutger.

Sir: In cases where young carrots are required all the year round, the following mode of culture will be found to answer in producing them.

In the first week of August, sow a crop of the short-horn kind in a cold frame, and a crop to succeed it in the third week of August, also in a cold frame, the latter of which will be at least two months after the first in coming in. Early in January sow a crop on a slow hot-bed, under glass; and early in February, on a slow hot-bed, under hoops and mats; in the succeeding months, sow occasionally in the open ground.

The above brief directions are, of course, sufficient, as there is no occasion for entering into details about soil, thinning, &c., which every one conversant with gardening knows: but perhaps a question may arise as to the necessity of sowing in frames in the month of August: it must, therefore, be understood, that these crops are to serve through all the winter; and, therefore, it will be

found that glass will be of essential service, as the weather grows cold; and not only glass, but a covering of mats also will be necessary, during the night, in severe weather. One thing, however, must be attended to in the use of glass; namely, to be careful to give sufficient air at all times to keep the plants from getting drawn.

Abercrombie is, in my opinion, deficient upon the culture of this esculent for the purpose of having it young all the year round; and I much question if his method will answer fully in the most favorable situations, as to soil and climate, that Britain will afford. I remain, sir, yours, &c. T. RUTGER.

Shortgrove, Essex, Dec. 1833.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

BAKEWELL SHEEP—MUTTON.

The following letter of our friend John Barney, Esq., of Philadelphia, will not fail to attract the attention of farmers. His flock of sheep is at this season worth going a hundred miles to see. We had recently the pleasure of a visit with Mr. B. at his (Girard) farm, near Philadelphia, and also at that in Delaware, where his sheep are kept, and though we had seen them in the fall season, we were completely surprised at their appearance lately. All were in the most perfect health and fine condition—each of the ewes with her young charge, all vigorous and lively. And such fleeces—One can with difficulty believe the covering is natural to them—scarcely a foot to be seen—certainly less of the *angle* is visible than of a modern *belle's* in a fashionable promenade. Indeed the animals appear as if their neat, white and beautifully turned heads were projecting from a bale of wool. We did not indeed taste the mutton of any of friend Barney's flock, but we will just tell *part* of what we did taste, and that was a slice or two of the best ham we ever put knife into. Whoever wants this article in the greatest possible perfection, let him apply to John Barney, Esq. Let Barnum, Beltzhoover, Newcomb, Hussey, Elder, and all others who live by eating, take a hint.

Girard Farm,
March 20, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

Dear Sir,—Your letter dated 14th instant, also one of 29th ultimo, respecting cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. were duly received. My reason for not answering them sooner, I wished to inform you the result of my sale of sheep of the Bakewell breed, 13 wethers and 5 ewes. I sold them to a Philadelphia butcher for 12½ cents per pound. They were slaughtered on Thursday last, and were in market on Saturday, 15th inst. The 13 wethers, one year old past, weighed as follows, viz: 145, 136, 103, 104, 105, 106½, 125, 114½, 106, 113½, 114, 116, 103, total 1,490½ pounds. The ewes

* The following fact evinces the capacity of broccoli for forming sprouts:—"Two dozen of broccoli, a dozen of which were very fine and fit for table, were, within the last few days, cut from one stem, grown in the garden of Mr. Lewis, nurseryman, of Chelmsford." See also a notice of a broccoli plant which had stood six years, and produced good heads from sprouts every year, *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. VI. page 492.—J. D.

weighed 134, 105, 126, 119, 96—total 581 pounds. Grand total weight of the 18 sheep, 2,071—rough fat 248 lbs. When it is considered that the wethers were but one *shear*, that is to say yearlings, they far exceed all in weight, fatness and quality I have ever raised or ever seen, in this or any other country. They were allowed by all the butchers that saw them to be without exception the best ever slaughtered in Philadelphia. Two fore quarters were sent to your city, and one whole sheep to Liverpool, England. What farmer will say that sheep are not a profitable stock, when yearlings can by judicious management be brought to this perfection? Allowing each sheep to weigh 115 lbs. at 12½ cents, this is \$14.37½, one fleece of wool, 8 lbs. at 40 cents, is \$3 20—total amount for each sheep, \$17 57½. You are at liberty to comment on the above, and give, if you think it *would merit*, a place in your useful paper.

JOHN BARNEY.

IMPORTANT TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.—A medical friend has put into our hands a London Medical Periodical, from which we shall extract and publish entire, the course of lectures mentioned below. The following are the remarks of the London editor on commencing the publication, which show the very high estimation in which the lectures were held by a first rate judge of the subject.

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Delivered by Professor Youatt in the University of London.

We feel much satisfaction in announcing, that we have just concluded arrangements for publishing the whole of this important, and, we may add, *unique*, course of lectures. The number will reach to between eighty and one hundred, and the proof pages of the entire course will be carefully revised by the *Professor* himself, so that the most effectual protection will be afforded against the commission of errors which might find a place in the manuscript of purely medical reporters, to whom many of the subjects discussed by him must prove matter of novelty. The lectures will embrace the anatomy, (practical) physiology, pathology, and treatment of the diseases, of *horses, horned-cattle, sheep, swine and dogs*; and when it is considered that the happiness, the welfare, and the very existence of man, depend in a great measure upon the successful rearing and preservation of these important animals, need we point out the value of such a course of lectures when delivered by such a practitioner as Professor *Youatt*, who, in his "*Essays on the Horse*," published by "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," has proved that he possesses every requisite for the competent performance of such a great task? One of two of the lectures will be published in *The Lancet* of next week, and the rest will be regularly continued until the completion of the course, which will end with the conclusion of the next volume. Thus the whole of the lectures, even should they amount to a hundred in number, will be printed in two volumes of *The Lancet*, closing on the 25th of September next.

In strongly recommending these lectures to the nobility, veterinary surgeons, farmers, and others, the members of the medical profession will confer an essential service upon their friends and patients; for how often does it happen that, from a want of knowledge in the treatment of the diseases of animals, a gentleman finds his comfort materially lessened, and the farmer incurs the loss of a large portion of his property! The force of this statement cannot be better illustrated than by mentioning the fact, related by Professor *Youatt*, that no less than *two millions* of sheep were sacrificed to the disease called the "*rot*," in England alone, during the last year. Besides, when gentlemen are made aware of the skill and attention required in the management of the diseases of animals, they will be taught how to appreciate the learning and knowledge which enable medical practitioners to cure the most complicated diseases that afflict human beings.

That our readers may form an idea of the subjects treated by the professor, we annex a copy of the index to the Lectures as far as yet received, which is to the 43d lecture only.

Introductory lecture to a course of medicine; division of the subject; preliminary remarks on the brain, the nerves, and circulation of the blood; respiration, and the importance of its influence over the animal economy; structure of the nasal cavity of the horse.

Lecture 2—Nasal cavity of the ox, sheep, swine, and dog; fracture of the nasal bones of the horse, its cause, effects, treatment, and prognosis; with cases.

Lecture 3—The superior and anterior maxillary bones of brute animals; the palatine bones and the vomer; the septum and ethmoid bones; the turbinated bones; the meatus, the maxillary, and other sinuses, and the lachrymal ducts; fistula lachrymalis.

Lecture 4—The nostrils and their muscles; difference of the nostrils in horses; the membranes generally, and the Schneiderian membrane in particular.

Lecture 5—The veins and nerves of the nose in the horse, &c.; spontaneous bleeding from the nose in the horse and ox; the sense of smelling.

Lecture 6—Polypi in the nose of the horse, ox, and dog, and its removal by operation; coryza and nasal gleet in the horse.

Lecture 7—Glanders, its symptoms and post-mortem appearances; its division into acute and chronic; greater frequency with which the left nostril is affected; progress of the disease from glanders to farcy; diseases often mistaken for glanders; affection of the lungs in glanders.

Lecture 8—First seat of glanders; general view of the disease, its causes, &c.; absurd and cruel system of English stabling, and its fatal effects.

Lecture 9—Causes of glanders continued; want of proper exercise; liability of the horse to this disease; on glanders running in the stock; its production by damp air; effect of age on the disease; is glanders contagious? proofs; its mode of communication; varying period of its appearance; duty of veterinary surgeons; does glanders ever occur in man? precautions in case of glandered horses.

Lecture 10—The treatment of glanders; supposed cases of; effect of pure atmosphere and turning out; local applications to the disease; counter irritants; sulphates of copper and iron; tricks of horse-dealers.

Lecture 11—Farcy; disease of the absorbents; connexion of farcy with glanders; diseases resembling farcy; is farcy contagious? its local and constitutional treatment; apparent cures; recurrence of the disease.

Lecture 12—Ozena in the horse, its treatment, and distinction from other diseases; worms in the horse's nose; coryza in cattle, and its treatment; glanders and farcy in cattle; coryza in sheep, and its treatment.

Lecture 13—Coryza and ozena in dogs; worms in the dog's nose; distemper, its contagiousness; varieties, symptoms, progress, and treatment; distinction between distemper and rabies.

Lecture 14—Distemper in the dog continued.

Lecture 15—Nasal catarrh in the cat, rabbit, and poultry; the velum palati; the os hyoides of the horse, ox, dog, and swine.

Lecture 16—Strangles in the horse and ox; swellings under the throat in dogs.

Lecture 17. Anatomy of the larynx in the horse, ox, dog, and swine.

Lecture 18—The larynx continued.

Lecture 19—The thyroid glands and trachea.

Lecture 20—The respiratory canal; suffocation from disease; mode of performing tracheotomy in the horse; employment of respiratory tubes; tracheotomy in cattle and dogs; the thymus gland, its anatomy, functions and physiology; the bronchial tubes.

Lecture 21—The thorax of the horse; the ribs, sternum, and intercostal muscles; proper form of the thorax; evils of tight girthing.

Lecture 22—Anatomy of the diaphragm; spasms of the diaphragm; opening through that muscle; arteries, veins, and nerves of the diaphragm; Sir Charles Bell's Experiments; mechanism of respiration; inflammation and rupture of the diaphragm.

Lecture 23—Serous membranes; the pleura and its surface; the surface of serous membranes, and the fluid exhaled by them; characters of serous membranes; the pleura and its purposes; opposite effects of purging in pneumonia and pleurisy in the horse; connexions of the pleura and the mediastinum.

Lecture 24—On the structure of the lungs; the pulmonary capillary circulation; the change effected in the blood; catarrh in the horse, ox, and dog; chronic cough.

Lecture 25—On laryngitis; tracheitis; roaring, its causes, and treatment.

Lecture 26—On epidemic catarrh in horses; the malignant epidemic.

Lecture 27—Ditto in cattle; bronchitis in horses and cattle; on worms in the bronchiae of animals.

Lecture 28—Inflammation of the lungs in horses, cattle, swine, and dogs—symptoms, causes, and treatment—value of auscultation.

Lecture 29—Pleurisy in horses; operation of paracentesis pleurisy in cattle; in dogs; curious case.

Lecture 30—Phthisis pulmonalis in the horse and cattle; causes, treatment, post-mortem appearances; Swiss cattle.

Lecture 31—Chest affections; thick-wind; diagnosis by auscultation; broken-wind, causes, progress, and treatment.

Lecture 32—The head of the horse—its anatomy, physiology, and phrenology.

Lecture 33—The frontal bones and horns of horses and cattle; distinction of breeds, age, and sex, by the horn; the fly in the frontal sinuses of sheep.

Lecture 34—The frontal bones and antlers of deer; frontal bones of swine and dogs; parietal, temporal, occipital, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones; the cranial cavity.

Lecture 35—The brain in brutes; functions of the cineritious and medullary portions; intellectual principle in animals.

Lecture 36—On the brains of domesticated animals; chemical composition of the brain; difference of size; description of its various parts.

Lecture 37—Structure and functions of the cerebrum and cerebellum; experiments of Fleurens; spinal chord, and cerebral nerves.

Lecture 38—Sketch of the nervous system; nerves of peculiar sensation; nerves of pure motion.

Lecture 39—Double origin and function of the fifth pair; structure of the spinal marrow, and double root of the spinal nerves; experiments of Bell and Mayo.

Lecture 40—Membranes of the spinal marrow; origins and distributions of the spinal nerves.

Lecture 41—Ninth and tenth pair of nerves, their origin, course, and functions.

Lecture 42—Nerves connected with the stomach; the cerebro-visceral nerve; experiments demonstrating its influence in digestion.

Lecture 43—The seventh pair of nerves, the sympathetic, or great organic nerve; universal influence of it over the functions of nutrition, secretion, &c.; conclusion of the nervous system.

Observations on the lectures.

CURE FOR A FILM in the eye of a Horse or an Ox.—Edward S. Jarvis, esq. of Surrey, Me. in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows:

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of a horse or an ox? I was told of one eighteen or twenty years ago, and have been in practice of it ever since with perfect success.

It was brought to my mind by just having a proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it, and it was thought its eye was lost. But by turning into the opposite ear a great spoonful of hog's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried with success so often, that I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it of an Indian.

Great Family.—At Rhihwald, in Switzerland, the postmaster and landman of the district, is a fine man of about fifty, who is nearly seven feet high. His wife is above six feet; and of seven or eight children, sons and daughters, the former are all above six feet six, and the girls above six feet.

Cream of Tartar, rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves, cleanses them very much.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Turf Register & Sporting Magazine.

ON THE WILD HORSES OF THE FAR SOUTH-WEST.

[The letter addressed to Gen. Gratiot, by the Editor of this Magazine, with a view to procure a good specimen stallion of the race of wild horses, from the prairies south-west of Fort Gibson, has attracted the notice of amateurs and public spirited officers of the army, and will, we have no doubt, lead to the attainment of the object contemplated—affording an opportunity of fair experiment, that we doubt not will result in decided improvement of our stock of cattle for the road and for coaches.

Major Mason, a host in himself, is preparing, with "malice prepense," to "choke down" one of the stoutest of the herds that roam in unbridled freedom on those boundless plains: and if he succeed, is determined to force the bit into his reluctant jaws, and "to mount him on the spot." And through the public spirit of Col. H. C. Brish, of Ohio,—the agent for settling the Seneca Indians on the Neosho or Grand River—we hope to procure a beautiful mare, white as the driven snow, with flowing mane and flashing eye, and tail sweeping the ground. She was taken by Col. Choteau, and is considered one of the most perfect of the wild race. We shall say more of her when we get her. From Col. Brish, who had ample opportunities of judging, we have the following sketch and opinion of the horses in question.]

It is a fact generally known, that the wild horses range in immense herds south-west of Cantonment Gibson, and of course a proportion of them are of the *male* kind; and with them it is truly the fact that "might gives right," for the stallions are the most powerful of the herd. *Colts* of the *male* kind begin their trials for "life and death" about the time of first feeling nature's prompting; and such only as possess strength and action to resist or avoid the attacks of the reigning sovereigns survive that crisis; and those, on reaching to the fulness of their strength, retaliate upon their then aged and infirm rulers, and trample them into dust, and thus become the rulers of the herd, and have "their day," and in their turn share the same fate. In this way, sir, where hundreds of these powerful animals are crossing and mingling their blood through each other, their offspring will be of their kind, as certainly as the stream will exhibit the properties of the fountain.

I have been a dragoon, and love a horse and sword—I have owned the finest of blooded horses—I have lived five years amongst Indians, and have hunted with them over woodland and prairie; but have never met with any thing of the horse kind that possessed, strength, action, and wind equal to the "mustang" horses, (as they are called by the Spaniards,) or any that could endure fatigue and hunger equal to them, or subsist upon as little, and retain their strength.

Were Major Mason's dragoons mounted upon such horses, he might strike a blow that would be felt; but upon even our best blood, where they subsist entirely upon grass, and in hard service, he will soon find them jaded and weak; and he might as well pursue so many devils, mounted on salamanders, as the Pawnees or Camanchas upon mustang or wild horses.

I wish the Major success; he possesses no doubt a "stout heart," and will render his country a greater service by catching you a fine horse, than if he were to kill a thousand of the above named Indians.

I am decidedly of opinion, that these horses are superior to any others on the face of the earth for cavalry purposes. You are disposed to do justice to their noble natures. They should be kept only as "war horses;" as such they are used by the proud Osage and Pawnee braves. It would be a pity to chain such noble spirits to the chariot of the proudest grandee or nabob; although, even in that capacity, their equal could not, in my opinion, be found.

I am, with much esteem, your ob't serv't.

HENRY C. BRISH.

LABOR IS HONORABLE.—The following paragraph, extracted from the message of Governor Davis to the legislature of Massachusetts, is highly creditable to its author:

"While we continue to respect labor—while we look upon it, as it is, the great element that imparts to our country a growth which errors in public policy can scarcely check, and to our institutions their overpowering strength; while we hold it to be meritorious and honorable, instead of servile; while we cling to the purity and simplicity of life, which belongs to this condition, instead of degenerating into the follies, the vanity and false hopes which overgrown wealth often begets; while we pursue a policy that will give to this labor the most ample scope and encouragement in all its various occupations, we shall have little occasion to entertain apprehension for our free institutions, if we also continue to provide liberally for the culture and improvement of the mind."

In our last paper we published a receipt for the Rheumatism, which was simply this:—"Take a strip of gum elastic, and tie it round the joints affected." This would not endanger life, and was well worthy the experiment. So we say. It was tried upon a gentleman of this place, who had resorted to almost every other remedy, and to his surprise had the desired effect. In fact he was so much reduced by this disease as to lose the use of his limbs, and in making the experiment, he has not only been relieved of the pain and weakness so incident to its nature, but is finally gaining and enjoying nearly the wonted strength of his system. We recommend the remedy.—*Lebanon Gazette*.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Terms and Introductory Remarks—A friendly suggestion concerning Subscriptions—Exchanges, Payments, &c.—On the Improvement of Lands in the Central Region of Virginia—Ohio Tobacco Crop—A Chapter on Gardening—On growing large Gooseberries for Exhibition—On Propagating the Purple Broccoli from Slips—On the mode of securing a supply of Young Carrots throughout the year—Bakewell Sheep and Mutton—Lectures on Veterinary Medicine—Cure for a Film in the Eye of an Animal—Great Family—Way to clean White Kid Gloves—On the Wild Horses of the far South-west—Gov. Davis' opinion of Labor—India Rubber a cure for Rheumatism—Prices Current and Advertisements.

Baltimore Produce Market.

These Prices are carefully corrected every WEDNESDAY.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	\$1 50	\$1 62
BEEF, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 00	6 75
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	56	—
White,.....	"	54	—
CORN MEAL, yellow, kiln dried,...	hhds.	—	14 00
do. do.	barrel.	—	3 00
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	10	12
North Carolina,.....	"	11	12 1/2
Upland,.....	"	11	13
CHOP RYE, pure,.....	100lbs	1 44	1 50
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	—
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	—
FLOUR—			
Best Patapco white wheat family, barrel.	6 50	7 00	—
Do. do. baker's " "	6 00	6 50	—
Do. do. Superfine, " "	5 50	6 00	—
Super Howard street, " "	4 87	5 00	—
" wagon price, " "	4 75	—	—
City Mills, extra, " "	5 12	5 25	—
Do. " " " "	4 75	4 87	—
Susquehanna,.....	6 00	—	—
Rye,.....	3 37	3 50	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	3 50	4 00
Timothy (herds of nh	"	2 50	—
Orchard,.....	"	3 50	—
Tall meadow Oat,...	"	2 50	—
Herds, or red top,...	"	1 25	—
Lucerne,.....	pound.	37	—
White Clover,.....	"	37	—
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	16 60	18 00
Pressed,.....	100 lbs	—	1 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
LIME,.....	bushel.	30	35
OATS,.....	"	30	32
OIL, linseed,.....	gallon.	85	—
PEAN, red eye,.....	bushel.	80	—
Black eye,.....	"	85	90
Lady,.....	"	95	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	3 25	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	60	62
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 50	5 00
" brown and red,...	"	4 50	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,...	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,.....	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	15 00	22 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,.....	"	3 00	4 00
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 20	1 23
Red,.....	"	1 00	1 06
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	23	24
" in hhds. wagon price	"	21	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,...	100 lbs	1 37	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	55 to 65	24 to 28
Full Merino,.....	"	45 55	22 24
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	37 45	20 22
One half do.	"	30 37	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28 32	16 20

Wool.—The prices of Wool may be considered at this time as merely nominal; the state of the money market is such that sales cannot be as readily effected as a few months since. There will no doubt be a more active demand for the article as soon as the new clip comes to market, and the manufacturers have used their present stock.

WANTED,

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED, by
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
May 9. American Farmer Establishment.

Baltimore Provision Market.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	10	—
BACON, hams,.....	pound.	7	8
Shoulders,.....	"	7	8
Middlings,.....	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	44
Roll,.....	"	16	25
CIDER,.....	barrel.	3 50	5 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old,...	each.	4 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	17 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 37 1/2	—
EGGS,.....	dozen.	10	—
FISH, Shad, fresh,.....	100	11 00	—
" salted,.....	barrel.	6 25	6 50
Herrings, salted, No. 1 & 2, " "	"	3 25	3 75
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,.....	"	4 75	6 00
Cod, salted,.....	pound.	34	—
LAMBS, alive,.....	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,.....	quart'r	37 1/2	75
LARD,.....	pound.	8	—
POULTRY, Fowls,.....	dozen.	3 00	3 50
Chickens,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Ducks,.....	"	3 50	—
POTATOES, Irish,.....	bushel.	88	1 00
Sweet,.....	"	75	1 00
VEAL, fore quarters,.....	quart'r	50	75
Hind do.	"	75	1 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.**IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.**

MR. POWEL having left his farm, offers for private sale, his stock of improved short horned CATTLE, all of which have either been imported by him, or bred on his farm from animals selected for him in England.
Direct to
WILLIAM COUCHES,
Care of John Hare Powell, Esq.
Powelton, April 17th, 1834.—May 9 9t

TURNING AND MILL SMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Turning and Smith Shop adjoining Mr. William Miller's Foundry on the east side of Jones' Falls, opposite the Fish Market, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of Turning and Smith-work, and to fit up Rail Road work, Tobacco Presses, and Mill work generally. Also Stage and Coach Axles made or turned to order. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
May 9. GEO. W. GWINN.

DUTTON CORN.

THE subscriber has procured a small quantity of this celebrated variety of Corn. The following is the description of it, by Judge Buel, of Albany, N. Y.
"In making a choice of sorts, the object should be to obtain the varieties which ripen early, and afford the greatest crop. I think these two properties are best combined in a twelve rowed kind which I obtained from Vermont some years ago, which I call Dutton corn, from the name of the gentleman from whom I received it. It is earlier than the common eight-rowed yellow, or any other field variety I have seen, and at the same time gives the greatest product. I have invariably cut the crop in the first fourteen days of September, and once in the last week in August. The cob is large, but the grain is so compact upon it, that two bushels of sound ears have yielded five pecks of shelled grain, weighing 62 lbs. the bushel."—[American Farmer, vol. 15, page 43.]
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
May 9. American Farmer Establishment.

A JACK FOR SALE.

I HAVE the selling of a fine JACK, nine years old, whose mules are excellent. He was imported from Gibraltar four or five years ago, and is now offered for sale for want of use by his present owner.
He is upwards of 124 hands high, stout and well made.
Price \$250. Enquire of I. I. HITCHCOCK,
May 9. American Farmer Establishment.

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.]**SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.**

FOR SALE AT THE

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16, S. Calvert-street, Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, (and no others,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet FIRST in IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER; and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.
May 9.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.
May 9.

POINTERS.

FOR SALE, several Pointer Puppies, littered 22d Nov; they are of the very best blood, and are all most beautifully formed, and marked, being white with liver spots. Price \$10 each. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK.

Printed by SANDS & NEILSON, S. E. corner of Market and Calvert-streets.